UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22419
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

At the request of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, I have the honour to bring to the attention of all States the attached decision of the Committee with regard to the procedure to be followed by non-governmental organizations wishing to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population of Iraq.

Annex

Decision taken by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 28 March 1991 with regard to the procedure to be followed by non-governmental organizations wishing to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population of Iraq

In the case of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) wishing to ship to Iraq any of the items indicated in paragraph 3 of the decision adopted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 22 March 1991 (S/22400), the notifications on requests for authorization mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the same decision should be communicated to the Committee by the Governments of the States in which the NGOs in question have their headquarters. It will be the responsibility of those Governments to bring this procedure to the attention of the relevant NGOs headquartered in their territories, as well as to ensure that the contents of the specific consignments are in conformity with Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 666 (1990) and with the decision adopted by the Committee on 22 March 1991.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22419*
1 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

At the request of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, I have the honour to bring to the attention of all States the attached decision of the Committee with regard to the procedure to be followed by non-governmental organizations wishing to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population of Iraq.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Decision taken by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 28 March 1991 with regard to the procedure to be followed by non-governmental organizations wishing to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population of Iraq

In the case of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) wishing to ship to Iraq any of the items indicated in paragraph 3 of the decision adopted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 22 March 1991 (S/22400), the notifications or requests for authorization mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the same decision should be communicated to the Committee by the Governments of the States in which the NGOs in question have their headquarters. It will be the responsibility of those Governments to bring this procedure to the attention of the relevant NGOs headquartered in their territories, as well as to ensure that the contents of the specific consignments are in conformity with Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 666 (1990) and with the decision adopted by the Committee on 22 March 1991.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22420
30 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit to you the following information, which denotes a violation of Iraq's territorial integrity and an overstepping of any legitimacy claimed for the occupation of Iraqi territory:

1. On 12 March 1991, United States armoured forces entered the western part of the city of Nasiriyah as a result of mortar-fire being directed against them by saboteurs. The forces withdrew to their former positions after being informed by the inhabitants that it was not the army that had fired on them but saboteur elements.

2. On 15 March 1991, a United States force destroyed three tank transporters loaded with tanks on the Barjasiyah - Zubayr road and searched officers of the evacuation group and confiscated their light weapons.

3. On 27 March 1991, United States forces in four helicopters approached to within a distance of 1 kilometre of the highway bridge leading to and from Nasiriyah. They remained in the area for a period of 15 minutes. There is information that United States forces detained a number of soldiers.

4. On 28 March 1991, a company of United States tanks advanced, approached to within a distance of 2 kilometres of the town of Suq al-Shuyukh and took up positions facing the town. A squadron of tanks proceeded at speed along the highway in the direction of Nasiriyah.

5. On 20 March 1991, an aircraft belonging to the coalition forces shot down a Sukhoi-22 aircraft near the Air Force College at Takrit.

6. On 22 March 1991, two United States F-15s shot down two PC-9 aircraft in the Kirkuk area.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22421
1 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the terrible destruction wrought by the United States of America and its allies on Iraq's civilian installations and infrastructures during its military operations, which continued from the night of 16/17 January 1991 to 28 February 1991, clearly showed the tyrannical nature of the United States and its illegitimate use of the cover of international legitimacy and the resolutions of the Security Council for the purpose of destroying an entire people.

The United States was not content with dropping 90,000 tons of bombs on Iraqi towns and installations during more than 100,000 air-raids, but continued flying after the cease-fire on the pretext of reconnaissance, carrying out dense flights in Iraqi airspace, downing unarmed aircraft, destroying tanks, landing airborne troops on roads within Iraq and intercepting Iraqi helicopters carrying out their civilian duties and transporting civilian officials, political figures and delegations of relief agencies within Iraq after the military operations had resulted in the destruction and cutting off of most of the country's land communication routes. The following is a detailed list of these provocative activities:

Date	Details
5 March	17 sorties concentrated over the city of Baghdad and the area to the west of it.
6 March	5 sorties concentrated in the region between Nasiriyah and Kut.
8 March	2 sorties concentrated in the region between Ramadi and Tikrit.
9 March	2 sorties concentrated in the region between eastern Baghdad and Nasiriyah.
10 March	9 sorties concentrated in the region of Haditha, northern Ramadi, southern Baghdad and northern Kut.

Date	Details
11 March	7 sorties concentrated in the southern region between Nasiriyah and southern Baghdad, with one formation that went as far as the region of Mandali and another, as far as Ramadi.
12 March	9 sorties concentrated over the city of Baghdad and between the cities of Kut and Nasiriyah.
13 March	1 sortie concentrated in the area between southern Kut and Diwaniyah.
14 March	1 sortie in the region of western Amara, then in the direction of the city of Kut and the region of Samawah.
16 March	100 formations, including a group of 192 aircraft over the city of Baghdad, the region of Mandali, eastern Tikrit, the cities of Kut and Karbala and the region of kilometre 160.
17 March	162 sorties flown by 107 formations concentrated in the regions of Nukhayb, Kut, kilometre 160, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Tikrit, Mandali, Najaf and Kirkuk, breaking the sound barrier over the city of Kirkuk.
18 March	67 formations, including a group of 148 aircraft concentrated in the region of western Rozazah and between Hayy, Kut, northwestern Khanaqin, kilometre 160, Rutbah, Qadisiyah, Najaf, Tharthar, Karbala, Kirkuk and Ramadi.
19 March	208 sorties flown by 108 formations concentrated in the region of Ramadi, eastern Nukhayb, Samarra, Kut, Hashimiyah, Baghdad (repeated sorties), Mandali, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah and Kirkuk.
20 March	288 sorties flown by 143 formations concentrated in the region of Miqdadiyah, Suwayrah, Kut, Rozazah, Samarra, Tikrit, Hashimiyah, Habbaniyah and Baghdad.
23 March	171 sorties flown by 81 formations concentrated in the areas of southern Baghdad, Qadisiyah, eastern Baghdad, Habbaniyah, Ramadi, Tikrit, Kut, Karbala, Khanaqin and Najaf, flying at altitudes ranging from 3 to 7.5 kilometres and at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour; in addition, the United States Air Force downed two PC-9 aircraft in the northern region.
24 March	124 sorties flown by 62 formations and concentrated on the cities of Baghdad, Kut and Rozazah. Altitudes were between 7 and 8 kilometres, and the speed was 750 kilometres per hour.

Date	Details
25 March	128 sorties flown by 65 formations. The aircraft flew at altitudes of 2 to 9 kilometres and at a speed of 800 kilometres per hour. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s. The aircraft focused on the areas of southern Baghdad, northern Baghdad and the city of Baghdad. The objective of the aircraft was to engage in surveillance and provocation, since they flew over the city of Baghdad several times.
26 March	126 sorties flown by 63 formations. The aircraft flew at altitudes of 2 to 8 kilometres and at a speed of 800 kilometres per hour. The aircraft were identified as F-15s and F-14s. The aircraft focused on the city of Baghdad, southern Baghdad, northern Baghdad and the western region. The objective of the aircraft was to engage in surveillance and provocation, since they flew over the city of Baghdad several times.
27 March	167 sorties flown by 72 formations. The altitude of the aircraft was between 6 and 7.5 kilometres and was, at times, very low. The speed of the aircraft was between 700 and 850 kilometres per hour. The aircraft were identified as F-15s and F-14s. The aircraft focused on the city of Baghdad and the areas to the west and east of Baghdad. The aircraft engaged in reconnaissance, surveillance and provocation, since they passed over the city of Baghdad at a very low altitude several times.
28 March	102 sorties flown by 46 formations. The altitude of the enemy flights was between 5 and 9 kilometres, and the speed of the aircraft was 750 kilometres per hour. The aircraft were identified as F-15s, F-14s and F-16s. The aircraft focused on the city of Baghdad, Kut, Diwaniyah, southern Baghdad and kilometre 160. The aircraft engaged in reconnaissance, surveillance and provocation, since they flew over the city of Baghdad several times.
29 March	97 sorties flown by 46 formations. The altitude of the aircraft was between 3.5 and 7 kilometres, and the speed was between 600 and 720 kilometres per hour. The aircraft were identified as F-16s, F-15s and F-14s. The aircraft focused on the city of Baghdad and the area to the east of it and on the area of Tharthar and kilometre 160. The objective was reconnaissance, surveillance and provocation.

The continuation of these unjustified acts of aggression and provocation night and day and in the blessed month of Ramadan represents nothing but disdain for the feelings of the Muslims of Iraq and all the Muslims of the world, contempt for their religious beliefs and a disturbance of the peace and security of Iraqis in this important month.

We wonder about the motives behind these sorties. Are they aimed at inducing Iraqi air defences to strike a treacherous blow? Or are they acts of provocation intended to humiliate Iraq and take revenge on its people? Do the Security Council resolutions include the humiliation of the Iraqi people, revenge on it, disdain for its religious feelings and harassment and terrorization of fasting Iraqis? Do the Security Council resolutions include alarming women and children, disturbing the sick and depriving them of sleep at night and peace by day?

In addition to the above, I wish to add that United States forces carried out the acts described below, which constitute a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a contravention of any international legitimacy that the occupation of the territory of Iraq might have:

1. On 12 March 1991, United States armoured forces entered the western part of the city of Nasiriyah as a result of mortar-fire being directed against them by saboteurs. The forces withdrew to their former positions after being informed by the inhabitants that it was not the army that had fired on them but saboteur elements.

2. On 15 March 1991, a United States force destroyed three tank transporters loaded with tanks on the Barjasiyah-Zubayr road and searched officers of the evacuation group and confiscated their light weapons.

3. On 27 March 1991, United States forces in four helicopters approached to within a distance of 1 kilometre of the highway bridge leading to and from Nasiriyah. They remained in the area for a period of 15 minutes. There is information that United States forces detained a number of soldiers.

4. On 28 March 1991, a company of United States tanks advanced, approached to within a distance of 2 kilometres of the town of Suq al-Shuyukh and took up positions facing the town. A squadron of tanks proceeded at speed along the highway in the direction of Nasiriyah.

5. On 20 March 1991, an aircraft belonging to the coalition forces shot down a Sukhoi-22 aircraft near the Air Force College at Tikrit.

We place these facts before the eyes of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the members of the Security Council and the States, peoples, and organizations of the world in the hope that the world may comprehend the extent reached by United States excess in the unjustified use of force contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council and the flouting of the feelings of Muslims in this noble month.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22422
1 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 28 March 1991, I have the honour to inform you that aircraft of the United States Air Force have continued to commit the following violations:

I. During the evening of 28 March 1991, United States aircraft dropped fire balls as a jamming device in some areas of Baghdad and the nearby towns, as follows:

1. At 2003 hours in the Sawirah area;

2. At 2005 hours in the area of Jabbaniyah, Haswa and the express highway;

3. At 2020 hours in the area of Ridwaniyah and Wishash;

4. At 2127 hours in the area of Yusufiyah and Sawirah.

The altitudes of the aircraft were estimated at 2,000 metres.

We cannot find any justification for this provocative action given the cease-fire and the position of full adherence to the cease-fire adopted by our air defences, unless the Americans wish to proceed with more provocation, exhausting the patience of the Iraqis, or they wish to see a puppet come up with a machinated operation in response to these actions in order that they may find a new pretext for armed aggression. Otherwise, why are these fire balls being dropped on air defences for jamming purposes? This is in addition to the alarm and anxiety caused by these provocations to Muslim Iraqis fasting in the blessed month of Ramadan.

II.

1. On 29 March 1991, the United States air activity in the skies of Iraq totalled 97 sorties distributed over 46 formations.

2. The altitude of the aircraft ranged between 3.5 and 7 kilometres and the speed between 600 and 720 kilometres per hour.

3. The aggressor aircraft were of the F.16, F.15 and F.14 types.

4. The activity of the aggressor aircraft was concentrated over the city of Baghdad and to the east of it and over the Tharthar area and kilometre 160, the enemy's purpose being reconnaissance, observation and provocation.

III.

1. On 30 March 1991, the United States-Saudi Arabian air activity totalled 74 sorties distributed over 33 formations, at a speed of 600 to 720 kilometres and at an altitude of 6 to 7.5 kilometres.

2. The aircraft were of the F.16 and F.15 types.

3. The air activity was concentrated over the area of Razazah, Abyad, the Tammuz air base and the city of Baghdad.

4. The air sorties constituted a detection and provocation operation, because at 2140 hours the aircraft, while passing over Baghdad, illuminated the Rashid base area, the eastern gate and the Republican Palace with three orange-coloured flares.

IV.

1. On 30/31 March 1991, the United States air activity totalled 92 sorties distributed over 43 formations, at a speed of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 3 to 7 kilometres.

2. The aggressor flights were concentrated over the areas of Baghdad, western and eastern Baghdad, the Tharthar area and kilometre 160, north of Diwaniyah. The purpose of the enemy flights was provocation and reconnaissance, since they passed over Baghdad a number of times flying at low altitude.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22423
1 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that members of the United States armed forces occupying the territory of Iraq are patrolling at the Ur archaeological site in the governorate of Dhi Qar. You are well aware of the historical and cultural importance of the Ur archaeological site as the centre of one of the most ancient of the human civilizations that arose in Mesopotamia and as containing archaeological treasures of inestimable value. Since the presence of the United States occupation troops at this archaeological site brings with it the danger that these troops may tamper with and cause destruction to the site, we alert the United Nations, the countries and peoples of the world and world organizations for culture and heritage to their responsibilities in preventing interference with this human legacy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-10236 2220g (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22424
1 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 1 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF OMAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

While referring to Security Council document S/22357 dated 18 March 1991, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency that the information in paragraph II, line 4, "1 Boeing 727 aircraft in Oman" is incorrect and should therefore be considered untrue.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-10284 2260e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22425
1 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 28 December 1990 from the Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs of France stating that Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée has been appointed representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

91-10264 2258e (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22426
1 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 26 March 1991 (S/22401), I have the honour to bring the following serious Iraqi violation of the terms of cease-fire between Iran and Iraq to your attention.

Today, at 0300 hours (local time), forces operating from Iraqi territory attacked the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Khanequin Qasr-e-Shirin area. These forces, comprising of one complete brigade with full military equipment, killed and wounded a number of Iranian border guards and captured 35 of them before returning to Iraqi territory.

I further have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the note verbale No. 598/4142 dated 1 April 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran, officially protesting this serious violation of the cease-fire.

As I have indicated in my letter of 26 March 1991 (S/22401), the details of other Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire between 2 August 1990 and 21 March 1991 will be brought to your attention in due course.

It will be highly appreciated, if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 1 April 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presenting its compliments, hereby informs:

On 21 March 1991, in the meeting of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Chargé d'affaires of Iraq, the former expressed grave concern regarding concentration of Iraqi forces in the vicinity of Iranian borders. Furthermore, on Monday, 25 March 1991, forces operating from Iraqi territory carried out considerable hit and run activities along the boundaries of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was also reported in international wires.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to inform further that today at 0300 hours (local time), forces, comprising of one complete brigade with full military equipment, launched an attack from within Iraqi territory against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Khanequin Qasr-e-Shirin area. They withdrew to Iraqi territory after killing and wounding a number of Iranian border guards and capturing 35 of them.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in asserting the above violations of cease-fire, declares that the Government of Iraq bears full responsibility for these operations and their consequences. Secondly, the Government of Iraq, in accordance with international conventions, is responsible for safety of the captured personnel as well as their immediate and unconditional release.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of the opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Hoping for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22427
1 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my letter of 14 March 1991 and would greatly appreciate it if you would arrange for my letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 14 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith a partial list of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq since 2 August 1990. This list comprises the assessment of the following government agencies:

1. Libraries

2. Kuwait Central Bank

3. Kuwait Airways Corporation

4. Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs

Any additional information by the above agencies shall be promptly forwarded. Other agencies shall make their assessment as soon as access to their premises is fully secured.

Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

CENTRAL BANK OF KUWAIT

1. Over 1,269,232.168 ounces of Gold

2. Gold and Silver Coins

KUWAIT AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Registration number	Type of aircraft
1. 9K - AIB	Boeing 767-200 ER
2. 9K - AIC	Boeing 767-200 ER
3. 9K - AHA	Airbus A310-200
4. 9K - AHB	Airbus A310-200
5. 9K - AHC	Airbus A310-300
6. 9K - AHD	Airbus A310-200
7. 9K - AHE	Airbus A310-200
8. 9K - AHF	Airbus A300-200
9. 9K - AHG	Airbus A300-200
10. 9K - AHI	Airbus A300-200
11. 9K - AGA	HS 125
12. 9K - AGB	HS 125
13. 9K - AEG	Gulf Stream GIII
14. 9K - AEH	Gulf Stream GIII
15. 9K - AFA	Boeing B727-200

LIBRARIES

1. Institute for Arabic Manuscripts

2. Educational Library for Arab Gulf States

3. Libraries of Kuwait University

4. Library and Archives of the Magazine of Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Studies

5. School Libraries

6. Public Libraries

7. Library and Manuscripts of the Arab Heritage Department - National Council for Culture, Arts and Literature

8. Library of the Arab Planning Institute

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

1. All documents relating to real estate ownership.

2. All duplicates and reproductions of documents, including those recorded on microfilms.

3. All originals and registries of general and exclusive powers of attorney.

4. All documents pertaining to the original contracts of founding corporations of all types.

5. All documents related to judicial courts, offices of public prosecution, and the Information Center of the Ministry of Justice.

6. All documents related to the Public Authority of Minors' Affairs, including all the records.

7. All files of civil, commercial and penal lawsuits, and all their documents.

8. All files of the Directorate of Experts.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/127
S/22428
2 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

According to reports from Afghanistan, the Afghan mujahidin have liberated Khost with the help and cooperation of the local population and tribes in the area. The local mujahidin commanders' shura has declared a cease-fire and general amnesty and is addressing the humanitarian needs of the population on an emergency footing. The shura has also invited the International Committee of the Red Cross to extend humanitarian assistance in the area.

The troops of the Kabul régime have surrendered to the mujahidin in large numbers. They have been assured full protection, and those belonging to the local area have been allowed to join their families after laying down their arms. The régime's troops, who are injured in the fighting, are being provided medical care.

According to reports, the local population has welcomed the mujahidin victory and the end to the fighting in Khost.

The Kabul régime, however, is engaged in SCUD attacks and intense aerial bombardment of the town of Khost and adjoining areas. I would like to request you to use your influence to stop these brutal attacks, which are taking a heavy toll in human life and causing devastation of property.

The Government of Pakistan will also welcome the dispatch of a United Nations team to Khost to observe the situation and the killings and suffering caused by indiscriminate aerial bombardment and use of weapons of mass destruction by the Kabul régime.

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* A/46/50.

On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, I reaffirm to you Pakistan's resolute commitment to promoting a political settlement of the Afghan conflict and our readiness to cooperate with the peace efforts by you.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/128
S/22429
1 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you.

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 March 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

The Pakistani war of aggression against the province of Khost is continuing with the cooperation of extremist opposition groups. In violation of all accepted international norms, the Charter of the United Nations and the Geneva Agreements, Pakistan not only has not put an end to the aggression against Khost, but with impunity and lack of responsibility has intensified its own involvement in the aggression. In addition to cases of Pakistan's direct military involvement in the attack against Khost brought to your attention in my previous letters, Pakistan is now more openly participating in the war.

During the past two days, Pakistani artillery has been continuously firing on Khost city and other parts of the province. Pakistani military transport has been openly bringing armed opposition forces into the province from the territory of Pakistan. Similarly Pakistani military transport has been supplying from Pakistan the opposition forces in Khost with weapons, including heavy weaponry, to be used against the armed forces of the Republic of Afghanistan.

I would like to point out that the situation is becoming more and more intolerable for the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Republic of Afghanistan as a Member of the United Nations has the right enshrined in the Charter to use every measure, possibility and opportunity in its possession to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and let there be no doubt that it will. It is our expectation that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate further to an extent that the prevention of its grave consequences proves impossible.

The Republic of Afghanistan insistently requests you to use all your good offices to put an end to this dangerous aggression before it becomes too late for preventive measures to be effective. Our patience is not due to our weakness. It is, on the contrary, the manifestation of our commitment to the high interest of peace, stability and security in the region. The shameful defeat so far suffered by the aggressor, which is assisted by extremist armed opposition, inflicted on them by the armed forces of the Republic of Afghanistan and the people of Khost, is a clear indication of the power of the Republic of Afghanistan to defend itself.

I would like to request you to inform once again the members of the Security Council of the gravity of the situation. While impatiently waiting for your expeditious efforts, I hope you would inform the Republic of Afghanistan as soon as possible of the outcome of your endeavours to put an end to the Pakistani aggression.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22430
2 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

France, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990), 677 (1990), 678 (1990) and 686 (1991),

Welcoming the restoration to Kuwait of its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and the return of its legitimate government,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with paragraph 8 of resolution 686 (1991),

Reaffirming the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in light of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait,

Taking note of the letter sent by the Foreign Minister of Iraq on 27 February 1991 (S/22275) and those sent pursuant to resolution 686 (1991) (S/22273, S/22276, S/22320, S/22321 and S/22330),

Noting that Iraq and Kuwait, as independent sovereign States, signed at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 "Agreed Minutes Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters", thereby recognizing formally the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and the allocation of islands, which were registered with the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter and in which Iraq recognized the independence and complete sovereignty of the State of Kuwait within its borders as specified and accepted in the letter of the Prime Minister of Iraq dated 21 July 1932, and as accepted by the Ruler of Kuwait in his letter dated 10 August 1932,

Conscious of the need for demarcation of the said boundary,

Conscious also of the statements by Iraq threatening to use weapons in violation of its obligations under the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of its prior use of chemical weapons and affirming that grave consequences would follow any further use by Iraq of such weapons,

Recalling that Iraq has subscribed to the Declaration adopted by all States participating in the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held at Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, establishing the objective of universal elimination of chemical and biological weapons,

Recalling further that Iraq has signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972,

Noting the importance of Iraq ratifying this Convention,

Noting moreover the importance of all States adhering to this Convention and encouraging its forthcoming Review Conference to reinforce the authority, efficiency and universal scope of the convention,

Stressing the importance of an early conclusion by the Conference on Disarmament of its work on a Convention on the Universal Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and of universal adherence thereto,

Aware of the use by Iraq of ballistic missiles in unprovoked attacks and therefore of the need to take specific measures in regard to such missiles located in Iraq,

Concerned by the reports in the hands of Member States that Iraq has attempted to acquire materials for a nuclear-weapons programme contrary to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968,

Recalling the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Conscious of the threat which all weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the area and of the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons,

Conscious also of the objective of achieving balanced and comprehensive control of armaments in the region,

Conscious further of the importance of achieving the objectives noted above using all available means, including a dialogue among the States of the region,

Noting that resolution 686 (1991) marked the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 661 (1990) in so far as they applied to Kuwait,

Noting that despite the progress being made in fulfilling the obligations of resolution 686 (1991), many Kuwaiti and third country nationals are still not accounted for and property remains unreturned,

Recalling the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979, which categorizes all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,

Deploring threats made by Iraq during the recent conflict to make use of terrorism against targets outside Iraq and the taking of hostages by Iraq,

Taking note with grave concern of the reports of the Secretary-General of 20 March 1991 (S/22366) and 28 March 1991 (S/22409), and conscious of the necessity to meet urgently the humanitarian needs in Kuwait and Iraq,

Bearing in mind its objective of restoring international peace and security in the area as set out in recent Council resolutions,

Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Affirms all thirteen resolutions noted above, except as expressly changed below to achieve the goals of this resolution, including a formal cease-fire;

A

2. Demands that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands set out in the "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters", signed by them in the exercise of their sovereignty at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 and registered with the United Nations and published by the United Nations in document 7063, United Nations Treaty Series, 1964;

3. Calls on the Secretary-General to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, drawing on appropriate material including the map transmitted by Security Council document S/22412 and to report back to the Security Council within one month;

4. Decides to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter;

B

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to submit within three days to the Security Council for its approval a plan for the immediate deployment of a United Nations observer unit to monitor the Khor Abdullah

and a demilitarized zone, which is hereby established, extending 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait from the boundary referred to in the "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" of 4 October 1963; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the demilitarized zone; to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State to the other; and for the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the operations of the unit, and immediately if there are serious violations of the zone or potential threats to peace;

6. Notes that as soon as the Secretary-General notifies the Council of the completion of the deployment of the United Nations observer unit, the conditions will be established for the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end consistent with resolution 686 (1991);

C

7. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972;

8. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally accept the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless, under international supervision, of:

(a) all chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities;

(b) all ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts, and repair and production facilities;

9. Decides, for the implementation of paragraph 8 above, the following:

(a) Iraq shall submit to the Secretary-General, within fifteen days of the adoption of this resolution, a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified in paragraph 8 and agree to urgent, on-site inspection as specified below;

(b) the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate Governments and, where appropriate, with the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), within 45 days of the passage of this resolution, shall develop, and submit to the Council for approval, a plan calling for the completion of the following acts within 45 days of such approval:

(i) the forming of a Special Commission, which shall carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile

capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission itself;

(ii) the yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, taking into account the requirements of public safety, of all items specified under paragraph 8 (a) above including items at the additional locations designated by the Special Commission under paragraph 9 (b) (i) above and the destruction by Iraq, under supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities including launchers as specified under paragraph 8 (b) above;

(iii) the provision by the Special Commission of the assistance and cooperation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) required in paragraphs 12 and 13 below;

10. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally undertake not to use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 above and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Commission, to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with this paragraph, to be submitted to the Council for approval within 120 days of the passage of this resolution;

11. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1 July 1968;

12. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to the above; to submit to the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) within 15 days of the adoption of this resolution a declaration of the locations, amounts, and types of all items specified above; to place all of its nuclear-weapons-usable materials under the exclusive control, for custody and removal, of the IAEA, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General discussed in paragraph 9 (b) above; to accept, in accordance with the arrangements provided for in paragraph 13 below, urgent on-site inspection and the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items specified above; and to accept the plan discussed in paragraph 13 below for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of its compliance with these undertakings;

13. Requests the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the Secretary-General, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General in paragraph 9 (b) above, to carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's nuclear capabilities based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission; to develop a plan for submission to the Security Council within 45 days calling for the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items listed in paragraph 12 above; to carry out the

plan within 45 days following approval by the Security Council; and to develop a plan, taking into account the rights and obligations of Iraq under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1 July 1968, for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 above, including an inventory of all nuclear material in Iraq subject to the Agency's verification and inspections to confirm that IAEA safeguards cover all relevant nuclear activities in Iraq, to be submitted to the Council for approval within 120 days of the passage of this resolution;

14. Takes note that the actions to be taken by Iraq in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this resolution represent steps towards the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons;

D

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property which Kuwait claims has not been returned or which has not been returned intact;

E

16. Reaffirms that Iraq, without prejudice to the debts and obligations of Iraq arising prior to 2 August 1990, which will be addressed through the normal mechanisms, is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait;

17. Decides that all Iraqi statements made since 2 August 1990, repudiating its foreign debt are null and void, and demands that Iraq scrupulously adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt;

18. Decides to create a Fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16 above and to establish a Commission that will administer the Fund;

19. Directs the Secretary-General to develop and present to the Council for decision, no later than 30 days following the adoption of this resolution, recommendations for the Fund to meet the requirement for the payment of claims established in accordance with paragraph 18 above and for a programme to implement the decisions in paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 above, including: administration of the Fund; mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund based on a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq not to exceed a figure to be suggested to the Council by the Secretary-General, taking into account the requirements of the people of Iraq and in particular humanitarian needs, Iraq's payment capacity as assessed in conjunction with the international financial institutions taking into consideration external debt service, and the needs of the Iraqi economy; arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Fund; the process by which funds will be

allocated and claims paid; appropriate procedures for evaluating losses, listing claims and verifying their validity and resolving disputed claims in respect of Iraq's liability as specified in paragraph 16 above; and the composition of the Commission designated above;

F

20. Decides, effective immediately, that the prohibitions against the sale or supply to Iraq of commodities or products other than medicine and health supplies, and prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto, contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall not apply to foodstuffs notified to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) or, with the approval of that Committee, under the simplified and accelerated "no-objection" procedure, to materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as identified in the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 March 1991 (S/22366), and in any further findings of humanitarian need by the Committee;

21. Decides that the Council shall review the provisions of paragraph 20 above every sixty days in light of the policies and practices of the Government of Iraq, including the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, for the purpose of determining whether to reduce or lift the prohibitions referred to therein;

22. Decides that upon the approval by the Council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 above and upon Council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 above, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further force or effect;

23. Decides that, pending action by the Council under paragraph 22 above, the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) shall be empowered to approve, when required to assure adequate financial resources on the part of Iraq to carry out the activities under paragraph 20 above, exceptions to the prohibition against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq;

24. Decides that, in accordance with resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent related resolutions and until a further decision is taken by the Council, all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, or promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, to Iraq by their nationals, or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:

(a) arms and related matériel of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of conventional military equipment, including for paramilitary forces, and spare parts and components and their means of production, for such equipment;

(b) items specified and defined in paragraph 8 and paragraph 12 above not otherwise covered above;

(c) technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

25. Calls upon all States and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with paragraph 24 above, notwithstanding the existence of any contracts, agreements, licences, or any other arrangements;

26. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to develop within 60 days, for approval of the Council, guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24 and 25 above and paragraph 27 below, and to make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically;

27. Calls upon all States to maintain such national controls and procedures and to take such other actions consistent with the guidelines to be established by the Security Council under paragraph 26 above as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of paragraph 24 above, and calls upon international organizations to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring such full compliance;

28. Agrees to review its decisions in paragraphs 22, 23, 24, and 25 above, except for the items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 above, on a regular basis and in any case 120 days following passage of this resolution, taking into account Iraq's compliance with this resolution and general progress towards the control of armaments in the region;

29. Decides that all States, including Iraq, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Government of Iraq, or of any person or body in Iraq, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by the Security Council in resolution 661 (1990) and related resolutions;

G

30. Decides that, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals, Iraq shall extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, providing lists of such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee of the Red Cross to all such persons wherever located or detained and facilitating the search by the International Committee of the Red Cross for those Kuwaiti and third country nationals still unaccounted for;

31. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the Secretary-General apprised as appropriate of all activities undertaken in

connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

H

32. Requires Iraq to inform the Council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism;

I

33. Declares that, upon official notification by Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions above, a formal cease-fire is effective between Iraq and Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990);

34. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to take such further steps as may be required for the implementation of this resolution and to secure peace and security in the area.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22430/Corr.1
3 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Belgium, France, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

Corrigendum

1. The list of sponsors should read as above.

2. Paragraph 19, line 10

Delete and in particular humanitarian needs

91-10666 2226g (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22431
2 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 31 March 1991, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. On 31 March 1991, the United States and Saudi Arabian air activity was as follows: 56 sorties at an altitude of between 3 and 8 kilometres and a speed of 720 kilometres per hour by 28 formations.

2. The air activity was concentrated over the city of Baghdad and its suburbs. The purpose was provocation, reconnaissance and observation, since the aircraft passed over Baghdad a number of times.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-10457 2237h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22432
2 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to refer to the United Nations Treaty Series No. 7063 which contains the text of the agreed minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters. In this connection, I would appreciate it if you would arrange for the circulation of this text, of which copies in Arabic and English are enclosed, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[TRANSLATION [1] — TRADUCTION [2]]

No. 7063. AGREED MINUTES [3] BETWEEN THE STATE OF KUWAIT AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ REGARDING THE RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS, RECOGNITION AND RELATED MATTERS. SIGNED AT BAGHDAD, ON 4 OCTOBER, 1963

In response to the desire felt by both parties to eliminate all that blemishes the relations between both countries, the official Kuwaiti Delegation visiting the Republic of Iraq on an invitation from the Iraqi Prime Minister, held a meeting with the Iraqi Delegation in Baghdad on 4th October, 1963.

The Kuwaiti Delegation was constituted as follows :

H.H. Shaikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister ;

H. E. Shaikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs ;

H. E. Khalifa Khalid Al-Ghunaim, Minister of Commerce ;

H. E. Ambassador Abdulrahman Ateeqi, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Iraqi Delegation was constituted as follows :

Major-General Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakre, Prime Minister ;

First General Salch Mahdi Ammash, Minister of Defence and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs ;

Dr. Mahmoud Mohammad Al-Homsi, Minister of Commerce ;

Mr. Mohammad Kayyara, Acting Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The talks between the two delegations were conducted in an atmosphere rich in fraternal amity, tenacity to the Arab bond and consciousness of the close ties of neighbourliness and mutual interests.

Both sides affirming their deep-rooted desire in reinforcing their relations for the welfare of both countries, inspired by the high Arab aims ; and

[1] Translation provided by the Government of Kuwait.
[2] Traduction transmise par le Gouvernement de Koweït.
[3] Came into force on 4 October 1963 by signature.

Believing in the need to rectify all that blemished the Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations as a result of the attitude of the past Kassim regime towards Kuwait before the dawn of the blessed revolution of the 14th of Ramadhan ;

Convinced with the national duty dictating the inauguration of a new page consistent with the bonds and relations between the two Arab countries which are free from the artificial gap created by the past regime in Iraq ;

Spurred by the belief of the two Governments in the entity of the Arab Nation and the inevitability of its Unity ;

And after the Iraqi side having seen the statement delivered by the Government of Kuwait at the Kuwaiti National Assembly on the 9th of April, 1963, embodying the desire of Kuwait to work for the termination, in due time, of the Agreement concluded with the United Kingdom ;

The two delegations have agreed to the following :

1. The Republic of Iraq recognized the independence and complete sovereignty of the State of Kuwait with its boundaries as specified in the letter of the Prime Minister of Iraq dated 21.7.1932 and which was accepted by the ruler of Kuwait in his letter dated 10.8.1932 ;
2. The two Governments shall work towards reinforcing the fraternal relations subsisting between the two sister countries, inspired by their national duty, common interest and aspiration to a complete Arab Unity ;
3. The two Governments shall work towards establishing cultural, commercial and economical co-operation between the two countries and the exchange of technical information.

In order to realize all the foregoing objectives, they shall immediately establish diplomatic relations between them at the level of ambassadors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the heads of the two delegations have appended their signatures unto these minutes.

Sabah Al-Salim AL-SABAH
Head of Kuwaiti Delegation

Ahmad Hassan AL-BAKRE
Head of Iraqi Delegation

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22433
2 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 March 1991 (S/22375) from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations indicating in detail the standard gold coins, banknotes, monetary coins and other coins belonging to Kuwait which are in the possession of Iraq and has the honour to enumerate in details the discrepancy in the said listing:

BANKNOTES

Denomination	K.D. / Fils	Actual Amt.	Discrepancy
20 K.D.	21 248 940/000	112 955 520	-91 706 580
10 K.D.	141 312 470/000	205 278 400	-63 965 930
5 K.D.	2 053 735/000	23 380 155	-21 326 420
1 K.D.	71 685/000	7 306 151	-7 234 466
1/2 K.D.	3 586 112/000	3 993 390	-407 278
1/4 K.D.	3 679 201/000	3 867 992	-188 791
TOTAL	171 952 143/000	356 781 608	-184 829 465

Details	Quant.	Actual	Discrepancy
Set of six silver coins of Kuwait coins (1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils)	3 095	3 098	-3
Golden Commemorative coins of (5) K.D.	1 007	1 008	-1
Golden Comm. coins, 5th Islamic Summit in Kuwait	177	178	-1

Details	Quant.	Actual	Discrepancy
Set of six golden pieces of Kuwaiti coins (1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 fils)	1 584 sets	1 585 sets	-1
Golden Comm. coins, of the 20th anniversary of the Islamic Conf. Set of (4) coins issued for the anniversary of the (20rg) Kuwait national day, 15th hijri century, 5th Islamic Conf. and 25 years of the first issuance of Kuwaiti currency. Set of (8) pieces (4 Gold and 4 Silver) for the anniversary.	109 sets	110 sets	-1
Silver Comm. coins, 20th anniversary of Kuwaiti National Day	7 798	7 799	-1
Silver Comm. coins, 25th anniversary of Kuwaiti National Day	1 439	1 441	-2

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22434
2 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my two letters dated 2 April 1991, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. On 1 and 2 April 1991, the United States and Saudi Arabian air activity was as follows: 62 sorties by 31 formations, 28 of which overflew Baghdad and 3 kilometre 160.

2. These operations were conducted at an altitude of between 3,000 and 7,000 metres and a speed of 750 kilometres per hour.

3. The aircraft in question were identified as being of the F-14, F-15 and F-16 types.

4. These operations filled the inhabitants observing the fast with uneasiness and anxiety.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-10529 2343j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22435
3 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that owing to the action taken by the Iraqi army against the local population in Northern Iraq, approximately 220,000 Iraqi citizens, many of them women and children, are currently massed along the Turkish border.

It is apparent that the Iraqi Government forces are deliberately pressing these people towards the Turkish border in order to drive them out of their country. These actions violate all norms of behaviour towards civilian populations and constitute an excessive use of force and a threat to the region's peace and security. In the course of the Iraqi operations, which are being carried out with the support of helicopters and artillery, many mortar shells have actually landed on Turkish territory.

Turkey is taking appropriate action to bring urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected Iraqi civilians. It is expected that the heavy burden of caring for these victims of repression will be shared by international organizations as well as by those countries in a position to assist.

I request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened immediately to consider this alarming situation and to adopt the necessary measures to put an end to this inhuman repression being carried out on a massive scale.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-10567 2240h (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22436
3 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 1 April 1991 (S/22426), I have the honour to inform you that on 2 April 1991, the Iranian border town of Qasr-e-Shirin became the target of continuous shelling by Iraqi artillery. According to preliminary reports, as of noon (local time), three Iranian border guards were killed.

I further have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the note verbale No. 598/4002/4148 dated 3 April 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran, in which my Government has called upon the Government of Iraq to cease its hostile behaviour.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 3 April 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presenting its compliments, hereby informs:

Further to the note verbale No. 598/4142 dated 1 April 1991 concerning attacks launched by military forces from within Iraqi territory against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it now wishes to inform that yesterday, 2 April 1991, the artillery of Iraqi armed forces continuously shelled Qasr-e-Shirin. According to preliminary information, as of yesterday noon (local time), at least three Iranian border forces have been killed.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran draws the attention of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the consequences emanating from such hostile behaviour in relations between the two countries, and calls for the termination of such actions.